

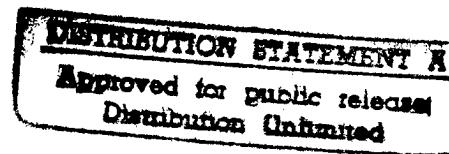
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19 March 1984

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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19 March 1984

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

U.S. WELCOMES SOVIET MOVE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OW241235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. representative Louis Fieles today described as "a sign of progress" the Soviet move for the destruction of the chemical weapons in the context of a convention being negotiated here.

He declared at the disarmament conference, "my government will study in a positive manner the importance and significance of the declaration (made by the Soviet representative)."

On February 21, Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan told the conference that his government was ready to accept the permanent presence of international inspectors during the functioning of the special installations for the destruction of the chemical weapons in the context of an international convention banning these weapons.

The U.S. representative said that the United States intended to propose a draft convention for "a complete and verifiable elimination of chemical weapons."

The representatives of some Western countries demanded that once the agreed convention entered into effect, the signatory countries should provide information about the locations of their stock of chemical weapons.

The Soviet representative described this as "irrealistic and unacceptable," "because this implies a menace to security."

The disarmament conference has tried to work out a convention on the outlawing of the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, but has failed to make substantial progress.

Though the Soviet Union now ceases to oppose certain measures of verification, a number of important points remain to be solved. The procedure for verification following a total ban on the production of the chemical weapons, for example, is expected to be a bone of contention.

CSO: 4000/245a

GENERAL

WEST EUROPEAN LAW DELEGATION TO VISIT, DISCUSS LAW

OW180826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0656 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese law experts will for the first time discuss arbitration and other legal affairs with foreign lawyers, according to the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The discussions will be held here next week, when 28 eminent lawyers from Belgium, France, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany come to Beijing.

The visitors will also have discussions with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the Bank of China on legal affairs concerning foreign economic relations. They will also attend an arbitration court session, the source said. The West European lawyers' delegation will be led by Ajmal Hameed, a London-based Pakistan lawyer.

Hameed, who was here early this week to make preparations for the visit, described one purpose of the visit as to enable Western lawyers to learn more about the legal system of China and to offer assistance in the formulation of law and regulations to meet new requirements in defining the rights and obligations of foreign participants in business ventures in China. The delegation is to be hosted by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

CSO: 4000/245a

UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES REGRETS ATTACKS ON CIVILIANS IN GULF WAR

OW280148 Beijing XINHUA in English 0137 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--The United States regrets that Iraq's recent moratorium on attacking civilian areas in the Gulf war went unreciprocated and has ended, State Department spokesman John Hughes told the press here today.

While saying there is no change in the U.S. position to remain neutral in the Iran-Iraq conflict, Hughes said it is unfortunate that Iran has not heeded the repeated calls by the world community for restraint, ceasefire and negotiations towards the settlement of the conflict.

He said there has been a large scale fighting between the two countries but there is no evidence of significant change in the battlefield.

He said it is a tragedy that so many lives have been lost in the fighting.

"The United States continues to believe that there can be no military resolution of this dangerous conflict," Hughes stressed.

According to reports from Tehran and Baghdad, civilian targets were attacked by both Iran and Iraq in air raids on towns along their border. Heavy fightings were also reported in the marshlands of the southern front in the Gulf war.

CSO: 4000/247

UNITED STATES

HART WINS IN FIRST U.S. PRIMARY ELECTION

OW291125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--Senator Gary Hart of Colorado scored a stunning victory over front-runner Walter Mondale tonight in the New Hampshire Democratic presidential primary while President Ronald Reagan carried expectantly the Republican one in the same state.

According to the final results of the nation's first presidential primaries this year, Hart won 40 percent of the Democratic votes, Mondale finished the second with 28 percent of the votes and Senator John Glenn of Ohio was placed third by receiving 12 percent of the votes.

Since there was no serious challenge to Reagan in the Republican Party, he won the primary easily.

Hart's victory badly hurt Mondale who has been front-runner in the Democratic campaign over the past year and had just won a massive victory at the Iowa caucuses last week. It will shake up the race for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Hart, 47, spurred by his surprise second place at the Iowa caucuses, campaigned almost non-stop for the last week in New Hampshire, offering himself as a liberal candidate and the new alternative to old style Democratic Party leadership. He drew most of his supports from young Democrats and independent voters.

Since New Hampshire initiated its lead-off primaries in 1952, no one has been elected president without first winning in this state.

This year's primaries in New Hampshire were dominated by the eight major Democratic contenders and the struggle among Mondale, Hart and John Glenn emerged as a chief focus of interest. They have joined a tense and complicated battle in the primary.

All the Democratic candidates condemned President Reagan for the huge federal deficits, high unemployment and the increasing military spending. They urged the administration to improve relations with the Soviet Union and stop its military interventions in Middle East and in Central America.

Reagan sent Vice President George Bush and two cabinet secretaries to New Hampshire to counter the anti-Reagan drum beat from Democrats and to generate a large show of support for him.

The primary is the first step in the "time consuming and money consuming" process of the U.S. presidential election which will be held on November 6 this year.

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP--Beijing, 24 Feb (XINHUA)--According to a KYODO dispatch, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said on 23 February: Under the situation of the Soviet Union's Deployment of the aircraft carrier "Novorossiysk" in the Far East, "the U.S. defense buildup in the Far East to cope with such a situation is quite understandable." Abe made this remark in reply to questions at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee. Abe answered he cannot say whether the "Novorossiysk" would be deployed in the Far East as the second aircraft carrier or whether the "Novorossiysk" would replace the "Minsk." However, the Soviet Union is increasing deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles and its army, naval and air forces in the Far East region. KYODO believes that Abe's remark shows that if the United States decides to deploy its aircraft carrier "Enterprise" in the Far East, in order to cope with the continuous Soviet naval buildup, Japan will take a stance of positively approving port calls by it in Japan. [Text] [OW251146 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0854 GMT 24 Feb 84]

CSO: 4005/419

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE ATTACK DK FORCES NEAR THAI BORDER

OW231835 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops launched a big attack this morning on an area near Ampil village, the headquarters of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People led by Mr Son Sann, according to reports reaching here today.

The Ampil encampment is in Kampuchea's Battambang Province, about 20 kilometers north of Thailand's Ta Phraya District. It is one of the largest Kampuchean coalition government communities with more than 40,000 residents.

A Thai television reporter who just returned to Ta Phraya town from Ampil village described the attack as most fierce. He said: "Vietnamese shells seemed to be landing everywhere near the main camp (Ampil village)." Villagers in Ta Phraya said that they could hear the sound of gunfire very clearly.

No casualty figures are available. But military sources here predicted heavy casualties on both sides.

Major General Naruedom Dejpradiyuth, a representative of the Thai Army Command told the press today that Vietnam has moved more troops and weapons closer to the Kampuchean-Thai border near Pong Nam Ron District of Thailand's Chanthaburi Province, apparently in preparation for the next offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces.

Naruedom confirmed the reports that in mid-January the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attacked Vietnamese-controlled cities of Kompong Thom, Siem Reap and Pursat, and destroyed many Vietnamese ammunition depots, highways and bridges, thus inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

CSO: 4000/240

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE ATTACK SON SANN-LED FORCES

0W241003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Feb (XINHUA)--An outpost of the Kampuchean resistance forces led by Son Sann was overrun by the attacking Vietnamese troops. Fighting moved later to a point five kilometres from Son Sann's headquarters at Ambil village, reported the BANGKOK POST today quoting sources of the resistance.

Ambil village is situated in Kampuchea's western province of Battambang, about 20 kilometres north of Thailand's Ta Phraya District. It is the major encampment of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer people (KPNLF) led by Son Sann, prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government.

A KPNLF battalion commander told a BANGKOK POST reporter at Abmil yesterday that the Vietnamese shelled the headquarter's outpost with 105-mm howitzer, 107-mm rockets and 82 and 120-mm mortars. Over 120 shells hit the area around Ambil, killing eight soldiers.

According to KPNLF sources, Vietnamese have moved 22 T-54 tanks and 113 armoured personnel carriers into Salae La-or village, 15 kilometres east of Ambil village.

A Thai Army intelligence source predicted that Ambil would be the first Vietnamese target of attack in a long-delayed dry-season offensive.

Thai troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border were ordered on full alert yesterday.

UPI reported today that the KPNLF forces struck back at the Vietnamese besieging Ambil and took a Vietnamese forward base.

The Vietnamese then turned their tank and rocket fire on their lost base at Pawai, 12 kilometres east of Ambil to dislodge the resistance forces, said the UPI report quoting intelligence sources.

The fighting around Ambil is continuing today.

CSO: 4000/240

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KAMPUCHEAN ARMY REPORTEDLY WIPES OUT VIETNAMESE STRONGHOLDS

LD271119 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas wiped out a number of Vietnamese military strongholds and inflicted heavy casualties on the Vietnamese in Battambang Province in northwestern Kampuchea from February 16 to 21, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

A special unit of the National Army trusted into [name indistinct] district town on February 16. In the operation, they destroyed the Vietnamese stronghold, killed 12 Vietnamese troops and destroyed some military depots there.

Special task men of the national [word indistinct] demolished the headquarters of the secret service unit of the 86th Regiment of the Vietnamese 309th Division in Sisophon District on February 19, killing 15 Vietnamese troops and wounding 29 others and destroying a number of military installations. The same day the National Army conquered Vietnamese pillboxes in Mong District, causing 38 casualties to the Vietnamese troops there. On February 21, special task men made a surprise attack on the O Riang Ken stronghold guarded by a Vietnamese battalion in Samlot District.

In the operation, they killed 14 Vietnamese troops, including an officer of battalion rank, and destroyed some military installations there.

[Words indistinct] special task men of the National Army also attacked Vietnamese troops in [name indistinct] town in Kretie Province [spelling as received] and [name indistinct] district towns in Klmpong Cham Province [spelling as received] on the night of February 18, wiping out a number of the enemy.

CSO: 4000/240

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN FORCES ATTACK PURSAT CITY--Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army launched another attack on Pursat City, capital of Pursat Province on February 26, destroying a lot of military fortifications of Vietnamese troops, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. The Kampuchean armed forces attacked the city from four directions. In the battle, they killed 73 Vietnamese troops, wounding 98 others, destroying three oil tanks, four granaries, one ammunition, one cloth and one medicine storehouse. They also razed to the ground the Pursat provincial office, destroying 29 trucks, four jeeps, 18 motorcycles, one transmitter and a great number of weapons and other military supplies. The Kampuchean National Army also destroyed a number of enemy strongholds outside the city and captured a lot of ammunition and military supplies, the radio said. [Text] [OW280810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 28 Feb 84]

THAI MILITARY EXERCISE NEAR KAMPUCHEA--Bangkok, 25 Feb (XINHUA)--Troops of the Thai Army First Division stationed along the Thai-Kampuchean border area started a three-day military exercise yesterday, simulating attacks against a possible invasion by Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, reported the local press today. The exercises with live ammunition took place at Khao-i-dang in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province. It involves artillery, tanks and infantry of the division. Khao-i-dang is about 40 kilometres southwest of the Kampuchean village of Ambil, the headquarters of the National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People led by Prime Minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government Son Sann. Fierce fighting triggered by the Vietnamese had been going on in the past three days around Ambil, which, some observers believe, could be the beginning of the long-delayed dry-season offensive. [Text] [OW251042 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 25 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/240

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH EXTENDS AMNESTY PERIOD FOR 'MISGUIDED' PERSONS

OW271341 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Dhaka, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--The Bangladesh Government yesterday decided to extend the period of amnesty till April 26 this year to facilitate the surrender of misguided persons of the Chittagong Hill tracts.

A government announcement said last night the extension has been made following a request by leaders of the hill tracts district while they met President Ershad on February 18 to enable more members of the misguided persons to take advantage of the amnesty.

President Ershad declared amnesty for the misguided persons of the Chittagong Hill tracts on October 3 last year and its deadline expired yesterday. Following the declaration of amnesty, a large number of the misguided people have surrendered to the security forces. Efforts are being made for their social and economic rehabilitation.

The announcement said that persons who surrender during this extended period will be entitled to the same benefits as announced earlier and the government hopes that the misguided people will take this opportunity to lead a normal and decent life and participate in the country's development activities.

CSO: 4000/241

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN RESISTANCE ATTACKS SOVIET-KARMAL SOLDIERS

OW280734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--Afghan resistance forces in mid-February wiped out an important security post in Dasht-e Qal'eh area of Khvajeh Ghar subdivision, northern Afghan province of Takhar bordering the Soviet Union.

The Agency Afghan Press (AAP) reported today that the guerrillas of Takhar Province stepped up their operation for the last two weeks. In a five-hour fighting, several Soviet and Karmal soldiers were killed. Meanwhile, they attacked an enemy convoy going from [name indistinct] to Khvajeh Ghar, killing and wounding 40 Soviet soldiers and damaging five tanks.

AAP also reported that the guerrillas mounted an attack on the headquarters in Kalat, capital of Zabol Province, on February 9. Four Karmal officers and two soldiers on guard were killed.

On February 7, in Nimruz Province, southwest Afghanistan, the guerrillas foiled the attack by a Soviet-Karmel contingent on Mujahideen positions at Kang subdivision, inflicting heavy losses on the Soviet-Karmal troops and destroying a tank and a trailer with rocket launchers.

The urban guerrillas mounted a surprise attack on a security post attached to a trading center in Kandahar City on the morning of February 6, killing nine soldiers and injuring 12 others.

In Baghlan Province, the guerrilla fighters recently launched an attack on a military convoy in Barka area, Nehreen subdivision, [spelling of names as received] 50 kilometers east of Baghlan City. One tank was destroyed and two damaged.

On February 5, the guerrillas succeeded in obtaining the control of the highway linking Baghlan and Talqan, capitals of Baghlan and Takhar Provinces.

CSO: 4000/241

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

TUDEH PARTY MEMBERS EXECUTED--Tehran, 25 Feb (XINHUA)--Ten high-ranking members of the military wing of Iran's outlawed Tudeh (Communist) Party were executed this evening as "self-confessed spies" working for the Soviet Union, the prosecutor's office announced in a communique. The ten included the former commander of the Iranian Navy, Captain Bahram Afzali and three colonels: Hassan Azafar, Houshang Attarian and Bijan Kabiri. The six others were four civilians and two military staffers. The Tudeh Party was banned early last year when many of its leading cadres including party leader Nuredin Kianuri were arrested. Their trials began on last December 6 on charges of "spying" for the Soviet Union and "attempting to overthrow the Islamic Republic." Prison terms ranging from life to less than a year were announced on last January 21 for 87 of the 101 Tudeh members who appeared before the military tribunal. Tudeh secretary general Nuredin Kianuri and other leaders are expected to be tried later. [Text] [OW252226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1951 GMT 25 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/241

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA ANALYZES PORTUGUESE ECONOMY

OW281820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 28 Feb 84

[ "Portuguese Economy: A Long Way Toward Recovery"--XINHUA headline ]

[Text] Lisbon, 28 Feb (XINHUA correspondent Hung Pengnian)--The Portuguese economy has shown positive signs of improvement since the government took a series of remedial measures last June. However, it still has a long way to go toward full recovery.

When the current government took office last June, the country was confronted with grave economic and financial situation and was like a ship in distress. Official figures showed that by the end of 1982, Portugal's external debt amounted to 13 billion U.S. dollars, equivalent to 55 percent of the country's gross national product (GNP), and the current account deficit reached 3.2 billion dollars, about 14 percent of the GNP. The inflation rate rose to 21 percent by last April and unemployment stood at 9.8 percent in the middle of 1983.

The abysmal situation prompted the government to sign a letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) last July for loans on a number of conditions which confined the current account deficit to two billion U.S. dollars and the external debt to 14.6 billion dollars in 1983.

An emergency financial and economic program was thus introduced. The government devalued the Portuguese money, escudo, by 12 percent to improve the competitiveness of Portugal's exports. It increased tariffs on utilities to reduce the deficits of enterprises and lowered government subsidies. The public sector investment program was frozen for the second half of 1983 and credit extension was also tightened.

Another major government measure is to change the economic structure, including certain degree of denationalization. In order to attract private capital to help get rid of the financial crisis and prepare for Portugal's membership of the European Economic Community (EEC), the parliament has passed a bill recently to allow private capital to open banks and even to enter nationalized enterprises. Banks were nationalized in 1974 after the revolution which overthrew the dictatorial regime.

According to official figures issued recently, the government's grin-and-bear-it measures have proved effective in certain fields. Export value (504.7 billion contos) in 1983 was 52.1 percent higher than that in 1982 while import value (885.7 million contos) only rose 17.4 percent. The trade deficit for last year was 381 million contos, less than 422.2 million contos in 1982. Portuguese banks estimated that the current account deficit for the whole of 1983 will be within two billion dollars, a reduction of about 40 percent compared with 1982.

But the government has taken the sweet with the bitter. As a result of cutting and controlling public spendings and investment, many public enterprises have met with financial difficulties and getting more and more in debt and had to stop paying their employees. Thus far 456 enterprises have stopped giving wages to 150,000 workers. The GNP in 1983 rose by minus two percent and higher taxes made prices skyrocket. Official figures showed that prices increased by 47.3 percent in 1983 for grain and its products compared with January 1982; consumer prices were 30.7 percent up; rent, water and electricity costs were also up by broad margins. As a result, inflation was 25.5 percent in 1983.

The Portuguese people are worried about the trend and have been voicing their protest in strikes and demonstrations. But the government can hardly find effective remedies to solve the problem in the near future.

CSO: 4000/245

WESTERN EUROPE

'ANTI-TRIDENT' RALLY HELD IN MANCHESTER

OW260730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Manchester, Northern England, 25 Feb (XINHUA)--About 1,000 British anti-Trident campaigners held a rally here today to protest against the deployment of American-made Trident submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

The rally was organized by the anti-Trident campaign, a single-purpose peace movement in Britain.

The British Government decided in 1982 to purchase the more advanced Trident III (d5) missile in place of the Trident II (c4) to replace the existing Polaris missiles. The government's Trident program is scheduled to be completed in the early 1990s.

Speakers at the rally emphasized that the Trident would represent a major escalation in the nuclear arms race since it would increase Britain's strategic nuclear force about 14-fold. The d5 missile with a range of 6,000 miles as compared with 2,500 for the Polaris, can carry 16 to 24 independently targeted warheads while the Polaris carries only three.

The Trident was designed as a first-strike counter-force weapon with a very high accuracy of within 90 metres which would be meaningless if not used to hit an enemy missile at its silo before it was launched, so the Trident would increase enormously the danger of a nuclear war, the speakers said.

They said the government put its cost at about 7.5 billion pounds in 1982 but now it is generally estimated at well over 10 billion pounds. The program would cripple the British economy at a time when the government contrives to cut public spending on education and social services, they said.

The Trident program has been rejected by the major opposition parties and is opposed by many people within the ruling conservative party including former chief of defense staff Field Marshall Lord Carver and former Navy Minister Keith Speed.

Opinion polls have shown up to 63 percent of the British people were opposed to the deployment.

CSO: 4000/245

EASTERN EUROPE

POLAND, HUNGARY HOLD TALKS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW261319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb (XINHUA)--Manfred Corywoda, chairman of the State Planning Commission of Poland, and Faluvegi Lajos, vice premier of Hungary, today signed a summary of their talks on developing economic cooperation between the two countries and coordinating their 1986-90 socioeconomic plans.

According to the Polish Press Agency (PAP), during their talks from Friday to Saturday, the two sides have adopted a program for the development of economic cooperation. The program stipulates that the two countries' economic cooperation should develop in a stable and balanced way. They should reform the structure of production and reduce the dependence on imports from the capitalist countries.

The program lays stresses on the development of technology and facilitates consuming less raw materials and energy, the improvement of management and technical parameters of products, and the cooperation between the two countries in other countries.

The two sides decided to coordinate in making new model cars and buses. They also agreed to take joint actions in specialized or coordinated production of color TVs, electronic components, small farm machines and food-processing machinery.

In recent years, the economic relations and trade between Poland and Hungary have developed rapidly. The two countries have signed 15 production specialization and cooperation agreements in 1983. The volume of trade between them will reach nearly one billion rubles (765 million U.S. dollars) this year, or a 20-percent increase over last year.

CSO: 4000/244

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR USSR

OW271350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (XINHUA) [Word indistinct]; Vice President Vidoje Zarkovic, left here for the Soviet Union today on a five-day friendship and working visit.

He is expected to hold talks with Soviet leaders on the two countries' relations and pressing international questions, especially the present international tension, the complicated world economic relations and the situation in Europe.

A commentary published by the Yugoslav News Agency, TANJUG, on the eve of the vice president's visit says Zarkovic's visits to the Soviet Union is part of the extensive international activities carried out by Yugoslavia. To have extensive contacts with other countries represents an eminent feature of Yugoslavia's current foreign policy and the foreign policy of other non-aligned countries as well, it says.

It was reported that Zarkovic will also hold discussions with Soviet leaders on the further development of economic relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union is a major trade partner of Yugoslavia. The volume of trade between the two countries has reached 19 billion U.S. dollars in the past three years and is expected to exceed six billion dollars this year.

CSO: 4000/244

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

MILITARY EXERCISE--Warsaw, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--Polish, Soviet and Democratic German troops began military maneuvers codenamed "Friendship 84" in western and northwestern Poland today. According to the Polish TV this evening, the maneuvers are underway in conditions of difficult terrain and bad weather. It is reported that the joint military exercises are commanded by General Eugeniusz Molczyk, Polish deputy defense minister and inspector-general in charge of training. The purpose of the exercises is to improve the fighting efficiency of the staff and troops of the three countries in winter. [Text] [OW280901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 28 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/244

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS TRUDEAU'S PEACE INITIATIVE ADDRESS

HK170349 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 84 p 6

[ "Special Dispatch" by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Xu Deqian [6079 1795 6692] and Ma Hailiang [7456 3189 0081]: "Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau Addresses House of Commons, Explaining His Peace Initiative, Demanding Removal of the Threat of Nuclear War" ]

[Text] Ottawa, 9 Feb--Today, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau delivered a long speech at the House of Commons on the issue of the peace initiative. This is the first time Trudeau has thoroughly explained to the House of Commons the peace initiative advocated by him and also the first time he has reported on the progress made since he put forward the peace initiative. Thus, his speech drew attention from various quarters, and the House of Commons had a full house.

In his speech, Trudeau reiterated his proposal to ask the two superpowers to remove the threat of a nuclear war and pointed out that the threat of a nuclear war is the root cause of worldwide unrest, particularly the unrest in the Third World. If the security of the whole world cannot be ensured, the Third World countries will suffer most and they will be unable to solve many of their problems. The arms race between the superpowers is a tremendous waste of money. It impedes world economic development, adds to the instability of the Third World, and brings about a turbulent global situation.

In his speech, Trudeau reviewed the visit he made last fall to 15 countries for the purpose of implementing his peace initiative. The peace initiative is now endorsed by France, Belgium, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, Switzerland, Japan, Bangladesh, India, China, the United States, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, and Romania. The member countries attending the British Commonwealth Conference held in New Delhi, the UN Secretary General, and the pope in the Vatican have also expressed their endorsement of this peace initiative.

In his speech, Trudeau specially mentioned that when Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Canada in January this year, Zhao gave unreserved support to his proposal to ask the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to hold secret negotiations on this issue. When he said this, the audience burst into thunderous applause.

On summarizing what he had learned from this series of activities, Trudeau stated that in the future, he would continue to strive for the implementation of the peace initiative and that whenever circumstances permit, he would visit Moscow.

In their statements, the two major Canadian opposition parties also gave support to the peace initiative. However, they held different views on defense policy and the policy toward NATO. The differences in the views on defense policy and the policy toward NATO will constitute important topics for the debates in this year's national election.

CSO: 4005/420

EAST REGION

GAO WEIZHEN REPORTS ON SHANDONG EDUCATIONAL SITUATION

SK250946 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Gao Weizhen, director of the provincial educational department, delivered a report on the provincial educational work at the sixth Standing Committee meeting of the provincial people's congress which opened on the morning of 24 February. He said: Under the leadership of the provincial CPC committees and governments at all levels, and with the concerted efforts of the broad masses of cadres and the educational workers, our province has achieved new progress in educational undertakings and the good situation in this field has rarely been seen in years.

Gao Weizhen said: We have achieved initial success in creating a new situation in the province's regular education. A historical change has taken place in the school rooms of rural middle and primary schools. At present, sturdy, practical, and well-lighted standard school rooms have increased from 48.3 percent in 1979 to 90.1 percent. Students with books, desks, and chairs have increased from 50 percent in 1979 to 88.2 percent. It is expected that, apart from some poverty-stricken areas, the situation of dark school rooms with earth floors will be ended basically this year. We have paid attention to investment in intellectuals in a step-by-step manner and the distribution of middle schools has become more rational. The situation in which the people neglect primary schools has been much improved. The school entering rate of school-age children reached 96.6 percent.

Gao Weizhen said: Marked changes were made in our province's secondary educational structure. Over the past year, on the basis of increasing the number of regular middle schools to a certain degree, we turned some schools into agricultural and vocational middle schools and set up some agricultural and vocational technical classes and expanded enrollment by a fairly big margin. The student body increased from 65,000 in 1982 to 125,000. Along with educational development, we have also paid attention to improving the quality of schools, training teachers for specialized courses, reinforcing teaching facilities, solving the problem of shortage in providing bases for experiments and practice, and readjusting the leading bodies. A number of fairly good schools have come forth. Graduates from these schools have played an active part in various construction undertakings.

While touching on the province's higher education, Gao Weizhen said: In order to meet the needs of our province's economic and social development, in addition to strengthening such specialized courses as culture, light and textile industry, management, finance and trade, politics, and law, we also added some specially-needed specialized courses in 1983 including the management of archives, agricultural economics, agricultural education, plant protection, utilization of industrial heat energy, environmental protection, and packaging so as to change the irrational structure of institutions of higher learning in a certain degree. Furthermore, thanks to our efforts to tap the potential of old schools and to run various kinds of schools on various levels, the number of students has increased remarkably. The student body of regular institutions of higher learning now comes to some 55,000.

Gao Weizhen said: Last year, our province established four vocational universities and three cadre management institutes, and opened economics and specialized Chinese-language courses at the TV university. The correspondence university, evening universities, workers' universities, and teachers' training colleges also increased enrollment in all adult educational courses with a student body of more than 40,000 persons. This April, our province will carry out its first examination for self-taught students. According to preliminary statistics, some 50,000 persons will sit for this examination.

CSO: 4005/415

EAST REGION

LIANG BUTING SPEECH ON LEADERS' WORK STYLE IN SHANDONG

SK190714 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] In a speech delivered at the provincial agricultural work conference, Comrade Liang Buting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and governor, called on leaders at all levels to adapt their ideology, work, and work style to the new situation in rural economic development.

Comrade Liang Buting said: Our country's rural economy is changing from one of self-oriented economy into large-scale commodity production. This is a turn of profound historical significance, which poses many new tasks for the reform of the rural economic system. Whether we can adapt our ideology, work, and work style to the new rural situation directly affects the progress of our province's agricultural modernization. This is a serious political problem that faces the leaders at all levels.

Comrade Liang Buting fully affirmed the work done by various localities and departments in implementing the party Central Committee's Document No 1, which was issued last year. At the same time, he also pointed out: Generally speaking, our understanding of the party Central Committee's proposal on transforming our economy into commodity production and modern agriculture and conducting economy system reform in the rural areas are inadequate, and we are slow in realizing and grasping this work. Many comrades have failed to conduct thorough investigations and studies of the new rural problems and situations and to break away from the small-scale peasant economy. The phenomena of stressing production at the expense of circulation links, stressing production of raw materials at the expense of developing the processing industry to increase output value, and pursuing speed at the expense of economic results still exist. Many business departments have also failed to free themselves from the years of old habit of unified management and to take initiative and voluntary actions in supporting the development of the rural commodity economy. They have delayed under certain pretexts the implementation of policies whose restrictions should be relaxed according to stipulations. They have even continued their wrong way of creating difficulties and blocking the way. If we fail to become aware of this, to voluntarily maintain ideological unity with the party Central Committee, and to adapt our work style to the transforming new rural situation as soon as possible, our party committees, governments, and economic administrative departments will lose their initiative in leading rural work.

Comrade Liang Buting stressed: In order to better adapt ourselves to the new situation in rural commodity production, it is necessary to have a fundamental turn for the better in our ideology, work, and work style.

1. In terms of the guiding ideology of the rural economy, we must shift that which one-sidedly pursues output and speed to that which manages things according to the economic law.
2. In terms of leading rural work, we must further free ourselves from the ideological shackles of the small-scale peasant economy and shift the emphasis of rural economic development from one which diversified the planting and agricultural industries to one which carries diversified undertakings in all spheres in the rural areas.
3. In terms of work style and the way of doing things, we must shift our old habit of issuing a general call and relying mainly on administrative measures to relying on economic measures to serve the rural economy.

Comrade Liang Buting said: In order to achieve a change in our ideology, work, and work style, we must study anew last year's Document No 1 of the party Central Committee, deeply understand the guidelines of this year's Document No 1 of the party Central Committee and Wan Li's speech, conscientiously sum up last year's experience in carrying out rural work, correctly understand and treat the new rural economic situation, thoroughly free ourselves from the leftist influence and the old conventional ideology shackles of the small-scale peasant economy, and realistically unify our thinking and action to the two No 1 documents of the party Central Committee.

CSO: 4005/415

EAST REGION

RAO SHOUKUN INSPECTS JINAN CIVILITY ACTIVITIES

SK280408 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] On 27 February, the leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Bai Bin, Pan Qiqi, Zhang Zhi, Ren Sizhong, Xu Chunyang, and Shen Hongyi, accompanied by Wei Jianyi, secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee, and Bai Yanbo, deputy secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee, went to the three advanced units that emerged from the army-civilian campaign of building civilized units, which are the Majia brigade of Jinan City, the grain store on the Kunlun Street in Jinan City, and the No 1 Beidahuashu elementary school in Jinan City, to inspect the work situation and to conduct guiding activities.

The three advanced units, including the Majia brigade, have cooperated with the armed forces departments of Jinan City suburbs and the PLA company in charge of technical training of motor vehicles in the army-civilian activities of building civilized units since the civility, courtesy month campaign launched in March 1983. Over the past year, they have scored remarkable achievements in the army-civilian activities. These three units were commended as provincial-level or district-level models that are outstanding in the activities of building civilized units.

After hearing the briefings given by the three units on their work situation, leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units were full of zest to visit the militiamen's recreation center, nursery, and "five-good" households of the Majia brigade, and to look around the business and management of the grain store on Kunlun Street and the building and surroundings of the No 1 Beidahuashu elementary school. The leading comrades happily praised their good jobs in mutually building civilized units and put forward concrete proposals for further carrying forward the civility, courtesy month campaign. They urged these advanced units to adopt more effective measures for further carrying forward the campaign in a down-to-earth manner.

On behalf of the Jinan PLA units, Commander Rao Shoukun and Political Commissar Chen Renhong also presented goods and articles used in the campaign, such as the equipment and requisites of cultural and sports activities, scientific and technological books, television sets, and electric phonographs, to the three advanced units.

CSO: 4005/415

EAST REGION

SHANDONG RESOLUTION ON ORDINARY EDUCATION VIEWED

SK270544 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] The resolution on strengthening ordinary education which was adopted at the sixth Standing Committee meeting of the provincial people's congress on 26 February notes: Ordinary educational work is the foundation of the entire educational undertaking and a base for training talented persons for the construction of the four modernizations. Strengthening ordinary education work is a strategic measure for enlivening the province's economy and speeding up economic development and a common desire of the people throughout the province. It is necessary to adopt effective measures to make this work successful by all possible means. The resolution demands:

1. Make primary education universal in a down-to-earth way. The province as a whole must strive to make primary education basically universal by 1985. In line with the Constitution, which states that all PRC nationals have the right and obligation to receive education, all localities must formulate the necessary policies and adopt the necessary measures to ensure the fulfillment of this task on time. It is necessary to attend to and strengthen education for preschool-age children so as to lay a good foundation for making primary education universal and for improving the quality of ordinary education.
2. Actively develop secondary vocational and technical education. In reforming the structure of secondary education, we must attach importance to ending the bad practice that the schooling structure of senior middle schools is too unitary and to readjusting and increasing the proportions of vocational and technical education in a planned and step-by-step manner so as to form a secondary educational system in which ordinary education and vocational and technical education are carried out simultaneously and are mutually supportive. By 1985, we must strive to make the student body of all kinds of technical middle schools, vocational middle schools, secondary vocational schools, and workers' training schools to account for 40 percent of the total number of students of senior middle schools.
3. Strive to strengthen the building of teacher ranks. It is necessary to strengthen teacher's training and to run teacher's training schools and refresher courses conscientiously and well for teachers so as to enable them to play their

role as mothers of educational work. Secondary teacher's training schools must be increased appropriately and their enrollment must be expanded gradually. We must formulate plans for training teachers, organize all kinds of training and refresher courses, continue to improve teachers' standards, strive to enable primary and middle school teachers to attain qualification requirements in 3 to 5 years, and realistically enable teaching materials and methods to reach a standard.

4. Realistically strengthen leadership over ordinary educational work. We must keep abreast of the current historical turns in the new situation, strive to create a new situation in our province's educational work, actively explore new ways to develop ordinary education, and strive to catch up with the national advanced level as soon as possible. It is necessary to do a good job in building the leading bodies of middle and primary schools and promote those comrades who understand and are enthusiastic in educational work to leading posts at all levels in schools in line with the requirements of making the ranks of leading bodies more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. We must know the real situations of schools with a poor managerial level and low teaching quality one by one, adopt effective measures to consolidate them group by group, and urge them to improve their situations within a definite time.

CSO: 4005/415

EAST REGION

OVERSEAS CHINESE HISTORY STUDY SOCIETY SET UP IN FUJIAN

OW251902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Fuzhou, 25 Feb (XINHUA)--The Fujian Provincial Society for the Study of the History of Overseas Chinese was set up in Xiamen (Amoy) today at the end of a 5-day symposium on overseas Chinese history.

Zhang Zhaohan, adviser to the provincial people's political consultative conference and chairman of the provincial cultural and historical data research committee, was elected president of the society.

The society's constitution was adopted after thorough discussions.

In the last five days more than 130 specialists and scholars teaching and studying overseas Chinese history and the Southeast Asian issue attended a symposium at Xiamen University. They also participated in today's inauguration ceremony of the society.

Professor Han Zhenhua, deputy director of the Nanyang Research Institute in Xiamen University, spoke at the ceremony on behalf of the participants. He said they earnestly hoped that scholars in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and specialists and scholars from various countries would join them in discussing the history of overseas Chinese, and welcomed them to do so.

More than 50 papers were sent in. Report meetings on special topics were held too.

Professor Chen Bisheng, vice president of the National Society for the History of Overseas Chinese made a special trip to Xiamen for the occasion and spoke at the inauguration ceremony.

Fujian is one of the major homes of overseas Chinese, institutions for the study of overseas Chinese history were set up in Xiamen University, the overseas Chinese university and the Fujian Teachers' Training University.

The founding of the provincial society for the history of overseas Chinese will help organize and promote academic studies and enhance the friendship between returned overseas Chinese and those still residing abroad.

CSO: 4005/415

EAST REGION

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW251256 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The fifth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress was held at the Jiangxi guesthouse on the morning of 23 February.

Ma Jikong, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, presided over the meeting. Vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress Wang Zemin, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Xin Junjie, Zhang Guozhen and Huang Xiandu attended the meeting.

Items on the meeting's agenda were: 1) Adoption of a draft decision on convening the Second Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress. 2) Discussion of the question of eliminating spiritual pollution and stepping up building of socialist spiritual civilization. 3) Discussion and approval of a draft outline of the work of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress for 1984. 4) A written report by the General Office of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress on the handling of motions, opinions and proposals presented by deputies at the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. 5) Approval of personnel appointments and removals.

Ni Xianc, vice governor; Chen Keguang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; a responsible person of the provincial higher people's court; responsible persons of people's congress Standing Committees of cities directly under the province; and responsible persons of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's liaison offices or administrative offices in various prefectures attended the meeting as observers.

CSO: 4005/415

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION DECISION--The sixth Standing Committee meeting of the provincial people's congress adopted a decision of the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress on holding the second session of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress on 26 February 1984. It was decided at the above meeting that the second session of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress will be held in Jinan in late April. The main agenda of the session will be to listen to and discuss a work report of the provincial people's government, a report on the 1984 provincial economic and social development plans, a report on the 1983 provincial financial account and the 1984 budget, a work report of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, work reports of the provincial higher people's court and of the provincial people's procuratorate, and other relevant matters. [Text]  
[SK270343 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 84]

CSO: 4005/415

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PARTY ADVISORS SUPPORT PARTY CONSOLIDATION MOVE

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Zhang Zengzhi [1728 1073 1807]: "Guangzhou Municipal CPC Advisory Committee Holds First Plenary Session to Discuss Party Consolidation"]

[Text] The Guangzhou Municipal CPC Advisory Committee held its first plenary session from 22 to 25 October to discuss and decide what they must do in the future in order to fulfill their role as assistants and advisors to the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee.

At the opening session on October 22, Xu Shijie [6079 1102 2638], secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee, made a speech, and Du Zhenxiang [2629 4394 4382], chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Advisory Committee, read a message expressing the common feelings of his committee. More than 60 people attended the plenary session. They included all the members of the Municipal Advisory Committee and advisors to various units above the levels of district and bureau. On December 25, the members of the Municipal Advisory Committee began discussion of what they should do in the future and of other related subjects.

In his speech, Comrade Xu Shijie gave full confirmation to what the Advisory Committee had accomplished since its inception. He said that all of the 25 members of the advisory committee were party veterans, having been party members for more than 40 years and having made substantial contributions to the revolution. They have had a past of which they can be proud and have accumulated a tremendous amount of practical experience. All of them have formed an intimate bond with a certain sector of the population and are well acquainted with the conditions of Guangzhou city. Many of them are in good health and have enough energy to do some work. As a matter of fact, some are currently involved with the transfer of duties from an older to a younger generation and are loaded with executive duties. Some are studying and investigating at the grassroots level subjects of immediate concern to our party and are regularly sending in valuable suggestions to the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee. Some are writing their memoirs about the Chinese revolution. Other advisors to units above the district and bureau level are also doing a lot of work for the CPC committees of the same level. All this is proof that the members of the Municipal Advisory Committee are political assistants and advisors to the Guangzhou

Municipal CPC Committee and are contributing to the smooth transition from an older to a younger generation of cadres.

Comrade Xu Shijie expressed the hope that the comrades of the advisory committees at all levels would continue to participate in the party's major programs and serve well their capacity as assistants and advisors to the CPC committees at the same level as long as their health would permit and as long as their schedule would allow sufficient rest as well as sufficient work. He pointed out that the priorities facing the Guangzhou municipal government are: implementing the decisions of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, continuing to make preparations for party consolidation, abating spiritual contamination, carrying on with the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, continuing to take strict measures against law offenders, streamlining enterprises so that they would stop losing and start making money and carrying on with the restructuring of the governing body. He urged members of advisory committees at all levels to participate in and assist the CPC committees at all levels to tackle these priorities.

After serious discussion, the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Advisory Committee decided that it would concentrate on the following areas in the future. 1. Diligently study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee Regarding Party Consolidation" and take an active part in the effort to upgrade the party rank and file. 2. Conscientiously complete all assignments from the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee and act as good assistants and good advisors to the Municipal CPC Committee. 3. Carry out realistic and mass-oriented investigation and study on important subjects within the areas and units with which they are maintaining a personal relationship. 4. As far as practical and feasible, take part in the collection and compilation of materials that make up the history of the party, write revolutionary memoirs and be active in the activities of various boards of directors, associations and scholastic societies. 5. Set personal examples in building up socialist spiritual civilization; obeying the party charter, the guidelines regarding political life within the party and the constitution; and carrying on with the noble tradition of the party.

The Municipal CPC Advisory Committee also discussed its organization, the organization of its subordinate offices and its daily agenda.

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CSO: 4005/157

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

UPGRADING OF GUANGDONG'S GRASSROOTS PARTY BRANCHES REPORTED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 4

[Article: "Guangdong Party Committee Straightens up the Less Advanced Rural Party Branches for Party Consolidation"]

[Text] During the past year, the suburban and rural party committees have made an overall attempt to upgrade the less advanced rural party branches. As a result, some 200 party branches have taken on a new look and are better filling their role as combat citadels. Likewise, the party members are also filling their role better as vanguards and models. Thus the stage has been set for party consolidation.

In the past, mostly as a result of the decade of internal strife, some rural party branches relaxed their ideological and organizational building. Their ideological and political work was disorganized and ineffective. They dared not do anything against unhealthy social trends and allowed bourgeois corruption to spread unchecked. Others were in a state of semi-paralysis.

Therefore, under the direction of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the rural party organizations in Guangzhou City made a sustained effort over a period of time to upgrade the less advanced party branches as a whole. The emphasis was ideological upgrading, to be achieved through education. Party members were educated in the new party charter. Some less advanced party members were given specific help where needed. Afterward, all 241 party branches took on a new look.

1. Party branches assumed the new role as the core of leadership and began to show greater combativeness. Upgrading of the leadership of the party branches was one of the main thrusts of the consolidation effort. Where the party branches were disorganized and ineffective, ideological education was conducted and an organizational shakeup was introduced. Where the party branches abused the practice of democracy to cause conflicts among the leaders, help was given to create a smoother working relationship. When such help failed, the leaders were replaced. Where the party branches were showing signs of senility and lack of drive, young blood was brought into the leadership and older leaders were replaced by younger ones. Where the party branches had corrupt leaders who abused their power for personal gain and who neglected the welfare of the

masses, those leaders were criticized and educated, or punished when their guilt was established.

Party members were educated in the proper conduct expected of them. For party branches whose members' term of office was up, an election was conducted to enable younger, better educated and ideologically more mature party members to fill leadership positions, thereby enhancing the combativeness of their party branches. After this consolidation effort, backward party branches and backward production brigades all took on a fresh look.

For example, Daping Brigade of Lunghua Commune in Lungmen County since 1979 has never been able to meet the quota of grain sales to the state. After consolidation, a new party branch was elected and effectively stopped unhealthy practices, enforced the system of contractual responsibilities for forestry production and the system of contracts for other kinds of rural production and took the brigade in a new direction. As a result, the brigade for the first time achieved a per-unit grain yield above the national average and met the quota on grain sales to the state. It also met the family planning target. On July 1 of this year, it was rated an advanced party branch in the county.

2. Party branches showed greater self-motivation in following the political line, guidelines and policies. After consolidation, party branches as a whole showed greater self-motivation in following the political line, guidelines and policies of the party. They actively led the masses in creating wealth with their own hands and in shaking off the image of being long-time backward units. For example, the party branch of Shajiao Brigade of Xiencun Commune in Zhengcheng County was unable for 10 years to increase production. New secretaries came and went, but the party branch remained as ineffective as ever. Corruption was widespread. The leadership body of the brigade was paralyzed. After consolidation, a young man by the name of Yao Huaifu [1202 2037 4395] was elected the new secretary. He had unbridled imagination, was conscientious in following the political line, guidelines and policies set by the Third Plenary Session of the current Party Central Committee, firmly stamped out corruption, encouraged ideological building among the leaders and led the masses in their effort to fulfill contractual obligations as associated producers in specific projects as well as to diversify their productive activities. By so doing he aroused the enthusiasm of the masses, resulting in the greatly improved production picture of his brigade.

3. Party branches stepped up ideological and political work in the rural areas, resulting in a marked transformation of a number of backward party members. After consolidation, party branches stepped up their ideological and political work and required all party members to attend "three meetings and one class." As a result, the number of "three do-not" party members (who do not attend the required meetings and classes, who do not pay membership dues and who do not carry out assignments from the party) is decreasing sharply. Many of the party members have raised their ideological consciousness. For example, at Huazhu Brigade of Lunghua Commune in Lungmen County there was a party member who had been very active in redividing the land and struggling against the former landlords during the land reform period. In recent years, he was getting behind.

For a long time he was not attending any party meetings and classes, and also for 2 years in a row he failed to fulfill the grain procurement task entrusted to him. The party branch of the brigade then helped him make comparisons between the past and present. It also organized other party members to criticize him and to help him realize his own mistakes. As a result, after the good harvest of last year, he was able to fulfill the annual grain procurement quota from the harvest of the second half-year, and made up for the shortfalls of the last 2 years and ended up selling a total of 3,600 catties of grain to the state, some 1,800 catties over and above the state quota. For that he received a commendation from the party committee of his commune.

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CSO: 4005/157

SOUTHWEST REGION

FECUNDITY OF ZANG NATIONALITY IN MULI REGION STUDIED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 6, 29 Nov 83 pp 35-37

[Article by Wu Wen [0702 2429], Institute of Population Theory, Sichuan University: "A Summary About the Fecundity of the Zang Nationality in the Muli Region"]

[Text] (1) The Zang nationality in the Muli region, commonly called the "Xi Fan" [6007 3972], is a branch of the Zang nationality which is found throughout the nation. This branch is distributed over the Muli Zang Autonomous County of Liangshan Yi Autonomous Zhou in Sichuan Province. According to historical records, the Zang in the Muli Region are not the aboriginal inhabitants. They are the descendants of the Tibetan regime in ancient China. Prior to liberation, because they were under the protracted restrictions of a feudal serf society and under the dark rule of the reactionary influence of the Kuomintang, their society and economy appeared to be very backward. They lived in a state of almost total ignorance. The rate of population growth in the region was also very low. One of the three so-called old enemies of mankind, "plague and disease," ran rampant. The mortality from disease was very high; especially high was infant mortality rate which even ran as high as over 50 percent. In many villages, thousands of homes were left desolate because the people and animals were all dead. The total population in the region was little more than 10,000 persons. After liberation, particularly after the "democratic reform" which took place in 1963, the social and economic systems of the Zang nationality in the Muli region, as with the other sister nationalities in Sichuan Province, have experienced an earthshaking change. Not only was there a new political life, the condition of the population also took an unprecedented turn for the better. The data of the second census, conducted in 1964, indicated that the population of the Zang nationality in the Muli region increased to nearly 20,000 persons. At the time of the third census, which was conducted in 1982, the population in the region was more than 30,000. If calculated in accordance with the average annual rate of increase, the annual rate during the 16 years prior to 1964 was 2.254 percent, and that during the 18 years after 1964 was 2.398 percent. If calculated in accordance with the average annual rate of increase during the entire period of these 34 years, the average annual rate of increase was 2.365 percent. The development

rate and the growth trend of the Zang nationality in the Muli region have obviously indicated that after liberation, the population development of the Zang nationality in the Muli region has already entered a very active period in which there was a big increase of population. Of course, this significant change has a direct bearing on the basic reform of social conditions. This is to say that the establishment of the social system in our country has provided the minority nationalities with splendid social as well as material conditions in population development. This article is merely to make a rough exploration from the demographic perspective of the question of fecundity which has a direct impact on the population status.

(2) Birth is not only a question of demography, it is also a question of sociology. The question of birth, like marriage, is not a natural phenomenon only influenced by age and restricted by physiological factors, rather it has been demonstrated that it is a social phenomenon restricted by many conditions including social economy, education, occupation, ethics, psychological factors and so forth. Therefore, the fecundity index which reflects and weighs this phenomenon is not a fixed constant but a strong and changeable index. Under the influence of these complicated factors, this changeable index also is not a pure "independent variable" or a pure "dependent variable." It is a strong index which is both independent and dependent and is a combination of these two. In a study of the question of Zang fecundity, we felt it was necessary to base everything on the inherent relations of the above mentioned conditions to accomplish a somewhat representative study. For this reason, we have specifically selected Bowa Commune where conditions such as social economy and education are relatively moderate so that we can investigate at multiple levels the stress put on 117 married women of 100 Zang families. (see attached table)

The 117 married women investigated have given birth to a total of 584 babies. They are all engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry work. As a result, it is impossible to tell whether differences in occupation have any influence on birth. So far as the influence of the economic condition of a family is concerned, we can see that the number of babies of families with better economic conditions accounts for only 5.25 percent of the total, while that of families which are in economically more difficult circumstances amounts to 37.85 percent. In other words, the average number of children for the married women of families which are economically better off is only 1.5, while that for the married women of families with material difficulties is as high as 6.8. Regardless of certain accidental factors, this phenomenon evidently indicates that in the Muli region where economic conditions are rather difficult, a considerable number of families still attempt to improve their financial condition by adding family members. On the contrary, there are also women of the better-off families who do not expect many children. This trend, especially the latter, undoubtedly is most worthy of publicizing in areas with minority nationalities and in the broad countryside in Sichuan Province. This is worth a profound exploration.

Basic Situation and Birth Status of Married Women  
of the Zang Nationality in the MuLi Region

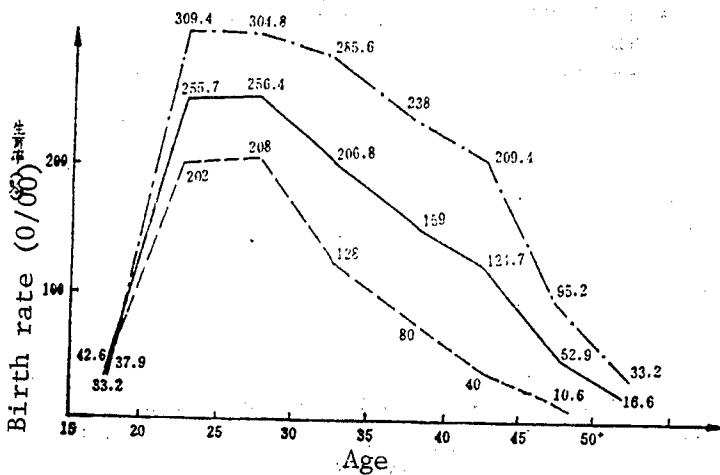
Classification	Married Women				Among them: Over 50				Among them: Under 50			
	No of Persons		No of Babies	%	No of persons		No of babies	%	No of persons		No of babies	%
	117	100	584	100	42	100	317	100	75	100	267	100
<b>Occupation:</b>												
Agriculture,												
Animal Husbandry	117	100	584	100	42	100	317	100	75	100	267	100
Family financial situation	Rich Ave.	20 64	17 54.7	30 32.9	5 56.9	5 24	11.9 57.1	16 157	5 49.5	15 40	20 53	14 172
Poor	33	28.3	22.5	37.85	13	31	144	45.3	20	27	81	64.3 30.4
Level of education	Illit. Ele. school	83 25	70.9 21.4	522 56	88.4 10.5	42 —	100 317	100	41	54.6	205	76.8
Junior Middle School									25	33.4	56	21
Action of Trad. Concept & Psych.	More Ave. Less	59 48 10	7.7 41 8.6	6 22.5 11	1.1 39.5 2	— —	— —	— —	9	12	6	2.2
Physical Factors												
Quality: Gen	117	100	584	100	42	100	317	100	75	100	267	100

Judged by the influence of the level of education, we can see that of the 117 married women, illiterates account for 70.9 percent, those at the elementary school level account for 21.4 percent and those at the junior middle school level account for 7.7 percent. The difference in births demonstrated by them is quite obvious. The higher the level of education is, the fewer the number of births will be. For instance, the average number of births per illiterate woman is 6.2, that per elementary school educated woman is 2.48 and that per junior middle school educated woman is only 0.6. This fact indicates that married women who have received an education to a certain level no longer hold the concept of "more children, more fortune" or purely "keeping the continuity of a family clan" but begin to practice family planning. Of these 117 married women, if we make a comparison between the old women over 50 years of age and the women of childbearing age who are under 50, the situation would become more obvious. For instance, of the total of the 42 old women who are over 50 years of age and are illiterates, the average birth per person is as high as 7.55. On the contrary, although illiterates still account for 54.6 percent of the 75 women of childbearing age who are under 50, the average number of births per person of those who are at the elementary school level and above is only 1.8. Of course, here we cannot rule out the influence of the family planning policy on them. However, the influence of the family planning policy on this same group of women of childbearing age, is the same whether seen from a theoretical or practical viewpoint. It is thus clear that compared with the illiterates, the number of births of women who have received a certain level of education is evidently different.

Judged from the influence of the "traditional concept and the effect of psychological factors" on fecundity, we can see from the attached table that old women over 50 years of age are more influenced by the traditional concept. These women account for 69 percent of the total. Almost none of them is uninfluenced or is less influenced. The average birth per person of those who are more influenced by the traditional concept is as high as 7.86. However, only 40 percent of women who are under 50 years of age are more influenced by the "traditional concept." Even though they are "more influenced," the average number of births per person is still as few as 4. In the case of women of childbearing age who are less influenced by the traditional concept, although they account for only 13.3 percent, their average birth rate per person is up to the ideal standard of 1.1.

The above are a comparison and an analysis made on the basis of birth status and influence of the 117 women from different aspects. In fact, the influence and actions of the respective aspects mentioned above are not separate from each other, and they are not isolated. They are interactive and mutually affected. Moreover, we must note that the influence and actions of one kind, no matter how prominent, cannot, after all, be divorced from the specific age structure of married women and appear independently. In other words, the difference in the fecundity is, after all, based on the intrinsic reproductive ability of a certain age structure which is at the same time influenced by the actions of various outside factors. In order to study this question further, we have made a comparison of the birth status of married women in accordance with differences in age. (See Chart 1.)

Chart 1. Birth Rate of Married Women of the Zang Nationality in the Muli Region



Married women as a whole

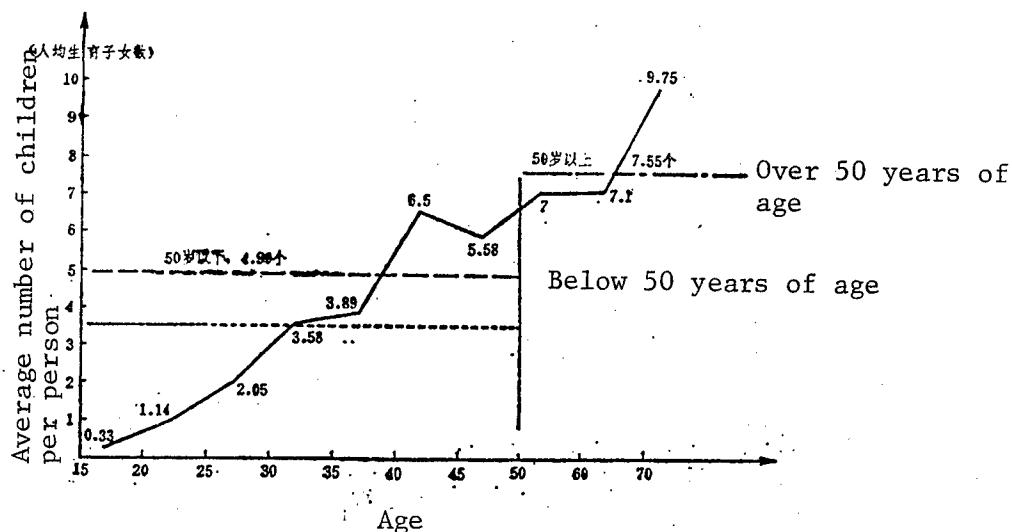
----- Women 50 years of age

-.-.-.-.- Women over 50 years of age

From Chart 1 we can see that the shape of the three curves are similar. This means that, between 15 to 19 years of age, the curve is at the lowest point, but it soars to the highest point between the ages of 20 and 30. Afterward, these three curves show a trend of steady decline. At last, beyond age 45, all curves drop to their respective lowest points. The trend of these curves shows clearly that so far as the psychological characteristics are concerned, there is a certain regularity in the intrinsic reproductive ability of married women of different age groups. In other words, the fecundity of married women of different age groups is obviously different. It is thus evident that, from the perspective of demography, the difference in fecundity has a close link with the specific age structure of the married woman population. Yet, as we have mentioned before, the question of birth is not simply a physiological natural process, it is a social process which is restricted by various social and economic factors. From the birth rate of the 117 Zang married women, we can see fully the role played by restrictions of this kind. For instance, in making a rough comparison between the curve of old women over 50 years of age and that of women of childbearing age under 50, the role played by restrictions of this kind is very clear. Based on the data provided in this

chart, we can see that there is a considerable gap between old women over 50 years of age and women of childbearing age under 50, no matter whether it is in the level of education or in the influence of the "traditional concept" on them. This is to say that many women are illiterates and a larger proportion of them are more influenced by the old ideology. On the contrary, there are fewer illiterates among women of childbearing age, and, therefore, there is only a small proportion of them who are more influenced by the old ideology. As a result, the level of birth reflected in old women over 50 years of age belonging to different childbearing age groups is undoubtedly much higher than in women of childbearing age under 50. If it is measured by the index of the average birth per person (see Chart 2), we can see that there are 7.55 children per each woman over 50 years of age and 4.99 children per woman of childbearing age under 50. The former figure is 1.18 times the latter. The restrictions of social factors on fecundity is thus perfectly clear. It now gives us positive enlightenment. This is to say that at the time when we are devoting major efforts to implementing the basic policy of the state in our country for keeping the unchecked growth of the population under control, it is undoubtedly of profound significance for us to utilize the favorable conditions of the socialist system to publicize, agitate and carry out this basic policy of the state through all channels to alter people's conservative and backward concepts on birth so as to achieve the goal of consciously keeping the growth of the population under control.

Chart 2. Average Number of Children of the Zang Nationality in the Muli Region  
(March 1983)



9560  
CSO: 4005/303

NORTH REGION

BEIJING USHERS IN 'SOCIALIST ETHICS MONTH'

OW261400 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese capital ushered in the third socialist ethics month today. Several hundred thousand city residents took part in various activities aimed at beautifying the city environment and improving social services.

China designates March each year as the national "socialist ethics month." Activities usually start on the last Sunday of February.

This morning's highlights included the start of the construction of a six-kilometer-long green belt along the northern city moat. Party and government leaders Gu Mu, Hu Qili, Hao Jianxiu and Li Peng attended the ceremony together with Mayor Chen Xitong and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League Wang Zhaoguo. They joined the 10,000 young people in digging holes for tree saplings in strong winds. When completed, the green belt will have 70,000 square meters of greenery, dotted with statues of young revolutionary heroes.

Mayor Chen Xitong said to a group of reporters, when today's young participants reach age 50 and see this area has become one of the most beautiful parts of the city, they will feel proud of their own contributions.

Eight thousand cadres of government offices and people's liberation army headquarters and residents of the city's western district started the expansion and improvement project of the Shichahai scenic area. Zhang Tingfa, Qiao Shi and Tian Jiyun were seen leveling the ground alongside many government ministers and army commanders.

Deng Liqun and 1,800 workers, students, PLA men and office cadres attended a ceremony inaugurating the construction of a new park in the Xuanwu District. Afterwards, he went to a food market in the same district, where he heard an account of how the youths of shops and hospitals in this district give regular service to the district's 229 childless old people and the blind. Deng Liqun praised the young people's service, adding "now that the old people do not have to worry about their daily life, more effort is needed (?to) provide a richer cultural life to them."

Representatives of eight bus and trolley bus routes and those of neighborhoods and units along these routes signed an agreement under which the bus company pledges good service and neighborhoods pledge their cooperation.

Representatives from factories, schools, research institutions and local villages in the Huanglou area in the western suburbs met and pledged their joint efforts to build this area of 50,000 residents into a place with a high level of socialist ethics.

Some district and county youth league organizations today started activities of beautifying cemeteries for revolutionary martyrs. New monuments to heroes were unveiled.

Today's drive also included creating some playing grounds for young people and children.

Most participants in today's drive did cleaning in their offices, factories, shops, barracks, residential areas and nearby public places.

The drive will continue through the afternoon. The municipal authorities expected the total number of participants for the whole day to exceed one million.

CSO: 4000/248

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL IN-SERVICE TRAINING--So far, some 700,000 cadres, staff members, and workers in Nei Monggol region have received in-service educational training, accounting for 30 percent of the total number of staff members and workers. According to statistics, some 540,000 workers participated in cultural and professional courses in 1983. This region now has 272 worker universities, secondary vocational schools, and worker schools with an enrollment of 19,000 students. In addition, about 29 percent of cadres are studying in cadre rotational training classes. Some 110,000 square meters of school buildings are being used for worker educational training purposes with a teaching staff of some 6,000 persons. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Feb 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/417

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG HOLDS ISLAMIC MEETING ON TREATMENT OF WOMEN, CHILDREN

HK250312 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, a number of Islamic religious leaders and figures from Urumqi and all parts of Xinjiang held a forum yesterday, which appealed to followers of Islam throughout Xinjiang to love their country, observe the law, respect women, care for children, and wage struggle against all illegal activities in harming the legitimate rights of women and children.

(Abudula Dabaola Ati) and (Mazhengzhong Ati), vice chairman of the regional Islamic Association, said at the forum: We religious circles love our country. In loving the country, we must observe the law. The country's Constitution and other relevant laws include clauses on equality of men and women, freedom in marriage, monogamy, and protection of women and children. Religious circles must uphold and observe these laws. They must also take practical action to publicize protection for the legitimate rights of women and children, so that more people will understand the law and enhance their thinking.

(Abudu Rexiti Ati), (Abudula Ati), and (Yasheng Yishier) said: Upholding the legitimate rights of women and children is the call of the party and the People's Government. We resolutely support it. Proper religious activities cannot interfere in the marriage law. People must not apply religious prejudices to discriminate against, mistreat, humiliate, or cruelly injure women and children. We must ban, oppose, and struggle against such activities when we encounter them. We must uphold the legitimate rights of women and children, and serve socialist construction.

The forum was convened by the regional Religion Bureau, the Islamic Association, and the nationalities and religion group of the CPPCC. Responsible comrades of the regional Federation of Women were present at the forum, which was attended by over 30 people.

CSO: 4005/414

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI COUNTY STRUCTURAL REFORMS BASICALLY COMPLETED

HK240312 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 84 p 1

[Report by Kou Hanxiao: "Readjustment of Leading Bodies at the County Level in Shaanxi Province Is Basically Completed"]

[Text] According to the arrangements made by the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee, administrative structural reforms at the county level in our province started in early November 1983. By the end of January 1984, 105 counties (including cities and urban districts) throughout the province had accomplished the reorganization of their leading bodies, (with the exception of the Yangling special district, whose establishment is in preparation), and in 86 counties (including cities and urban districts), the reorganization of leading bodies at the department level has also been accomplished.

The new party and government leading bodies have the following characteristics: 1) their political quality has been improved markedly. "People of three categories" have been strictly prevented from entering the new leading bodies. People who do not have good ideological quality, do not behave as qualified communists, and are not competent also cannot become members of the new leading bodies. 2) the average age of new leading bodies has become much younger. In these new leading bodies, the average age of primary leaders fell to 45.1 years from 51.1 years, and members of new leading bodies below age 45 account for 31.8 percent. 3) the educational level and professional competence of the new leading bodies are much higher than before. After the reorganization, the proportion of primary party and government leaders who have received secondary or higher education rose to 53.8 percent from 2.9 percent. Members of the new leading bodies for the most part have professional knowledge about agriculture, industrial and transport management, finance, education and other cultural work, and government administration and law enforcement. 4) the leading bodies have been streamlined well, with the number of members showing marked decreases. In the 105 county (or city, district) leading bodies, the number of full and deputy party secretaries, members of party Standing Committees, full and deputy chiefs of county (or city, district) governments total 1,125 people, a decrease of 207 people from the figure before reorganization.

CSO: 4005/414

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

MINORITY CUSTOMS EXHIBIT--Urumqi, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--An exhibition reflecting customs of minority nationalities in the northwest China autonomous region has attracted 300,000 Chinese and foreign visitors since it opened July 1982. The display, first of its kind in China, is being held in Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. There are about 40 minority nationalities in the region. Over 1,000 items on display have been selected from the Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Mongolian, Kirgiz, Xibe, Tajik, Uzbek, Manchu, Daur, Tatar, and Russian nationalities. All these articles including architecture, objets d'art, clothes, jewelry, articles for daily use, stationery, and work tools, vividly demonstrate the rich cultural heritages and different local conditions and customs of the 12 nationalities. A Japanese visitor said that the exhibition made the silk road more splendid. An album of 200 photos of the exhibits with explanations in Chinese, English and Uygur has been compiled by the Xinjiang exhibition center and will be published this year. Pictures of all the exhibits will also be published in album form. [Text] [OW280720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 28 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/242

DA GONG BAO DISCUSSES DENG, BRZEZINSKI TAIWAN TALKS

OW291045 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] The Hong Kong DA GONG BAO on 25 February carries an editorial on Deng Xiaoping's remarks on the Taiwan question at a recent meeting with Brzezinski, senior adviser to the U.S. Georgetown University Center for Strategy and International Studies, among others.

After stressing the significance of Deng Xiaoping's remarks, the editorial emphatically analyzes a number of favorable conditions for achieving the motherland's reunification at an early date.

The editorial says: First, China now occupies a decisive position in the international arena. If the Kuomintang and the Communist Party are united, China's power will be greater. Prolonged division between the two sides of the strait is not to Taiwan's advantage, because what the foreigners want is not the Kuomintang, but to hold fast to Taiwan, the unsinkable aircraft carrier.

Second, the internal stability and development on both sides of the strait at present is not only conducive to removing interference by external forces, but also provides a good environment and opportunity for the Kuomintang and the Communist Party to hold peace talks on an equal basis. Third, what should be especially valued is the fact that most of the old generation of Kuomintang and Communist Party leaders, having experienced the vicissitudes of life, are still living and in good health. Despite differences in political views and beliefs, during the past two periods of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, many members worked together and dealt with each other, and therefore are well acquainted with each other and will find it easy to communicate.

The editorial says: The Taipei-published ZHONGGUO BAODAO [CHINA REPORT] pointed out in an article late last year: People at all levels on the island, in and out of government, inside and outside the party, on the island before and after the war of resistance against Japan, in rural and urban areas, and of all classes and strata, are all thinking about reunification and hoping for the realization of reunification at an early date.

The editorial says in conclusion: The will of the people is irresistible.

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN

TA KUNG PAO DEFENDS TAIWAN'S MANDARIN EDUCATION

OW282052 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] The Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO on 23 February published an article on the description of Taiwan's popularization of common speech [pu tong hua] of the Chinese language by so-called theoreticians of the Taiwan independence movement as language suppression. The article points out that their description is out-and-out childish nonsense.

The article says: The theoreticians of the Taiwan Independence Movement describe the movement to popularize Mandarin, carried out in Taiwan quite successfully in last several decades, as language suppression. They hold that the movement is designed to suppress Taiwanese compatriots' language and culture; and they liken it to the movement to turn the Taiwanese into the emperor's subjects launched by the Japanese rulers. They even describe it as a step of national oppression.

The article points out that this is out-and-out childish nonsense. The article says: The so-called language suppression should mean that when a nationality is ruled by an alien nationality, it is prohibited from using its own spoken and written language and is forced to use the spoken and written language of that alien nationality. This happened during the latter stage of the Japanese rule in Taiwan when the Japanese launched for several years the movement to turn the Taiwanese into the emperor's subjects. While the Taiwan authorities are popularizing Mandarin, they are not banning Taiwan compatriots from speaking the southern Fujian dialect and Hakka, nor are they prohibiting those of the Gaoshan nationality from speaking their own national language. A similar situation exists on the mainland, where the Chinese common speech is being popularized and yet the residents in various regions are not banned from speaking their regional dialects. How can we call it language suppression?

CSO: 4005/416

WEN HUI BAO VIEWS TAIWAN'S LOSS OF TRAINED PEOPLE

OW290925 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] The Hong Kong WEN HUI BAO recently carried an article which points out that the outflow of trained people from Taiwan to foreign countries is a serious problem. The article says that according to recent statistics by the departments concerned in Taiwan, from 1971 through June 1983, 50,198 people left Taiwan for foreign countries to pursue further studies, but only 8,023 returned to Taiwan during the same period. As many as 85 percent failed to return to the island after completing their studies. According to official U.S. statistics, in proportion to its population, Taiwan is the area from which the largest number of trained people flow into the United States each year.

The serious drain of trained people has caused an imbalance in the supply and demand of manpower. Taiwan Industry Bureau statistics show that there is now a shortage of more than 1,400 masters and doctors in machine building, electrical engineering, and computer departments, and that there will be an estimated shortage of more than 6,000 senior consultants this year.

The article says: There are many reasons for trained people to remain abroad, the main ones being: 1) the lack of political and academic freedom in Taiwan; 2) the corrupt social atmosphere characterized by (?pursuit of luxury) and the importance of personal relations (?in getting appointments and promotions); and 3) poor facilities, low pay, and lack of opportunities.

The article says: Taiwan authorities are recruiting competent personnel from all areas abroad. But it is clear that there are a large number of college graduates on the island who are trying in vain [to get a job] in the crowded job market. According to an investigation report recently published by Taiwan's (?economic council), the unemployment rate of college graduates was as high as 31.33 percent in 1983. Many college graduates have to make a living by operating a vendor's stand in the streets; some even become thieves or prostitutes.

The article points out: There is no lack of competent people among the unemployed college graduates; however, despite their abilities, these people are not likely

to find jobs because they have not studied abroad. In contrast, those who have been abroad are appointed to highly paid positions regardless of their abilities.

The press and some well-known figures in Taiwan are very unhappy about the practice of regarding people with a foreign education as superior to those without. One newspaper questions: highly competent personnel were also born locally, why could they not grow up here? Is something wrong with the local soil or climate?

CSO: 4005/416

TAIWAN

CHINA NEWS EDITORIAL ON REAGAN CHINA POLICY

OW281009 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Taipei, 28 Feb (CNA)--Following is an editorial carried in today's CHINA NEWS on "Reagan and Friendship."

President Reagan has reiterated his support of the Republic of China as regards friendship and defense.

He also said "We will continue to support their needs and requirements in accordance with the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act."

This doesn't mean that Mr Reagan has called off his trip to the Chinese mainland.

He will go in April in pursuit of the philosophy that "while we're strengthening our relationship with Red China, we maintain very close economic and cultural ties with the people of Taiwan."

"In making new friends, we don't discard the old," President Reagan said, repeating words that were first spoken insincerely by Richard Nixon.

Mr Reagan's assurances to Taiwan were welcomed by Chinese-Americans visiting him and unofficially by government officials in the Republic of China.

At the same time, it remains difficult for us to understand how Mr Reagan can befriend the Chinese Communists at the same time he keeps his pledges to the people on Taiwan.

Observers of the China scene usually suggest that President Reagan is playing the Peking card against Moscow.

But this doesn't make too much sense. For Red China to be effective against the Soviet Union, the United States would have to spend many billions of dollars modernizing its forces. Even then, could the Chinese Communists be trusted?

President Reagan speaks of the Red China relationship as "a happy marriage. Sometimes there are quarrels, but we're still married."

Could the United States seriously think of such a link with the Chinese Communists, who have fought the United States in the Korean and Vietnam wars and nearly every free Asian country?

If we were to make a list, we would find that Red China stands for just about everything the United States opposes and vice versa.

Does the United States favor the communization of Hong Kong? Is Washington a supporter of Peking's denial of freedom and democracy to the billion people on the mainland? Does it back Peking's threats to take Taiwan by force and violence?

Do the United States and Red China have anything in common except their opposition to the Soviet Union? For that matter, is Peking's rejection of the USSR sincere? It certainly is not so far as communist content is concerned.

Some Americans would tell us to take what we can get from Mr Reagan and be happy about it. Things could be worse. Suppose we had an American President who was opposed to the Taiwan Relations Act. Jimmy Carter was not exactly enthusiastic about it.

Better half a loaf than none, the saying goes, and we do appreciate President Reagan's support.

But why has he changed? When he had been elected and was waiting to take over the presidency, he hinted broadly that he would improve the relationship with the Republic of China. When Mr Carter recognized Red China, he bitterly criticized the then president.

Mr Reagan and all the rest of us know that the Chinese Communists are doing everything possible to drive a wedge between the United States and the Republic of China.

When President Reagan goes to the mainland, this will be the principal topic of discussion. Teng Hsiao-ping will exert all his influence to persuade Mr Reagan to change his mind and ask Congress to scrap the Taiwan Relations Act [TRA].

Even if TRA remains on the books, Teng will try to talk Reagan into discontinuing arms sales to Taiwan. He will threaten and he will cajole. Possibly Mr Reagan is capable of holding his own and of keeping his word to the people of Taiwan. But what do he and the American people gain by the approaches to the Chinese Communists?

President Reagan is continuing arms sales to Taiwan despite the 17 August 1983 communique he signed with the Chinese Communists pledging a reduction both in quality and quantity if Peking showed intentions toward a peaceful settlement.

That is welcome, of course, but so far the United States has not supplied the advanced fighter aircraft and missiles that are required not only for defense against Red China but also against the Russians who have been violating our air space and trying to turn the Taiwan Straits into their private channel for ship and air communication with bases in Vietnam and the Indian Ocean.

Mr Reagan's definitive act of friendship, and a contribution to American and free Asian defense, would be announcement to Peking that such defensive weapons are being made available to the Republic of China.

Why should Teng object? President Reagan has said that Red China is also a friend and he could surely prevail upon Taiwan not to use such weapons against the Chinese Communists except for defense.

The American leader has said the China problem may not be settled for a long time. That may be so, but the only way of providing that it is not settled at Free China's expense is to keep the TRA promise to provide the people of Taiwan with adequate weapons to defend themselves.

CSO: 4000/239

TAIWAN

PAPER ON REAGAN REMARKS ON U.S. CHINA POLICY

OW020245 Taipei CHINA POST in English 28 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "President Reagan's Reaffirmation To Bolster ROC Defense"]

[Text] United States President Ronald Reagan's reaffirmation Thursday that the United States will "maintain very close economic and cultural ties" with the Republic of China while strengthening relations with Red China, saying "we will continue to support their needs and requirements in accordance with the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act" serves to remind the Peking regime that the United States will not yield to its outrageous demands.

At the same time, as President Reagan was addressing his remarks to a group of Americans of Asian descent, who were invited to a round of briefings on administration policy in the old executive office building, his remarks were not in the off-the-cuff category but a prepared statement representing the administration policy.

In making the statement on the China policy, President Reagan repeated what he said before: "In making new friends, we don't discard the old." Judging from the warm applause he received after making his commitment "to support their needs and requirements in accordance with the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act," President Reagan must realize that his remarks were well received by the Asian Americans, including many who were of Japanese ancestry.

President Reagan termed the U.S. relationship with Red China as "a happy marriage" and said that "sometimes there are quarrels, but we are still married." He may have exaggerated that relationship to "a happy marriage." If anything it was an unhappy marriage carried out without his approval but by the approval of his predecessor former President Jimmy Carter who consummated that marriage with Red China against all moral concepts and the best tradition as well as the interests of the United States to satisfy his personal greed to do something other U.S. presidents before him had hesitated and refrained from doing-- to discard and hurt a loyal U.S. ally in two world wars and member of good standing in the world community in order to admit as a bosom friend a regime which had sent hordes of "volunteers" against U.S. troops in the Korean War killing and maiming millions of U.S. GI's. If President Reagan had had his say he would have said no to such a "marriage."

At best, it was "an unhappy marriage" in which the Peking regime kept on raising one demand after another to blackmail the United States into submission. President Reagan's new policy was devised to deal with the constant blackmail of the Chinese Communists. When the Peking regime makes some more impossible demands, the United States may be forced to give up and break up the unhappy marriage."

Meanwhile, as the United States was forced to walk on a tightrope trying to placate a communist regime hoping against hope that it might be able to restrain the Soviets, the latter is expanding its influence in the Pacific and Southeast Asia without hindrance from the Chinese Communists or the Japanese who are too weak militarily to counter any Soviet moves. In Soviet calculations, both are paper tigers and devoid of any immediate significance.

The only nation with an up-to-date armed forces and a determination to stand up and be counted is the Republic of China which controls the Taiwan Strait and Bashee Channel as well as the sea lanes around the pivotal island complex. It will be in the interest of the United States to supply Taiwan with more needed defensive weapons and equipment for its defense. As the Chinese Communists are producing Mig-23 type all-weather fighters such as the Jian 8AA fighter, the present balance in the air would not last long before such a balance is tipped in Peking's favor. The United States should, therefore, lose no time in supplying Taiwan with more sophisticated fighters to counterbalance it.

Peking is trying to prevent the United States from supplying Taiwan with up-to-date planes until they have achieved decided superiority. At that time, it would be another story of too little and too late so often committed by the United States when helping its allies.

President Reagan's views on the need of our defense supplies in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act [TRA] must be coupled with the time factor which is urgent and immediate. The U.S. Congress should examine the actual needs of ROC defense and make appropriate proposals for the president to follow as the TRA gives both the President and the Congress the authority to determine the needs and requirements of the Republic of China in the act. It should not allow the executive branch to usurp the rightful authority of the Congress.

CSO: 4000/239

TAIWAN

KMT ADVISERS URGE GREATER REUNIFICATION EFFORTS

OW201307 Taipei CHINA POST in English 16 Feb 84 p 12

[Text] The Central Advisory Committee of the governing Kuomintang at its second conference, held yesterday, approved 14 proposals submitted by party members. The proposals will be sent to the Central Standing Committee of the party for implementation.

The 14 proposals are as follows:

1. That more vigorous efforts be made to advance the task of reunifying China under the Three Principles of the People.
2. That the equalization of land rights be thoroughly implemented to help unify China under the Three Principles of the People.

Improve Insurance

3. That the Civil Service Insurance Program be improved, allowing retired civil servants to continue benefiting from the program.
4. That stiff penalties be meted out in murder cases where ethics are severely violated and in robberies of public organizations and that the causes of such cases be probed to increase social stability.

More Education

5. That more emphasis be laid on cultivating and reeducating people in charge of education in each locality to consolidate the foundations of democracy and constitutional government.
6. That the Corporation Law be revised to promote economic development and increase the efficiency of state-run enterprises.
7. That a Media Industry Agreement be established to promote cultural development, strengthen the nation's leadership, enhance the efficiency of the media, and maintain social order.

Lift Public Morals

8. That public morals be improved to stabilize society.

9. That the government found an influential English-language newspaper in the United States.
10. That the party authorities improve nomination procedures to promote democracy.
11. That party authorities nominate the capable, virtuous, and loyal members of the party of public offices at all levels.
12. That the government change the status of the ROC consulate in Pusan, the Republic of Korea, to that of general consulate to strengthen the country's relations with the ROK.
13. That the government study the feasibility of converting taxis to propane gas fuel to conserve energy.
14. That the party authorities send personnel to the ROK for seminars and other training for party members there to give them a clearer idea of the distinction and rights as members of the KMT.

CSO: 4000/239

TAIWAN

TAIWAN TO REJECT ANY PRC-UK AGREEMENTS

OW241415 Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Taipei, 24 Feb (CNA)--Foreign Affairs Minister Chu Fu-sung reiterated Friday that the Peiping regime is a condemned rebellious group and that any discussions it conducts or any possible agreement that it might reach with the British Government will be null and void.

Chu made the remarks in reply to an answer raised by a legislator at the Legislative Yuan.

The government has taken active measures to expose the evil nature of the Chinese communist regime and struck back at Peiping's united front tactics, Chu stated.

Chu said the government is deeply concerned about the fate of more than 5 million Hong Kong people. A plan to help Hong Kong people wishing to settle or study here has been mapped out. As for financial, economic and trade problems in Hong Kong, Chu pointed out that the government has taken positive measures such as constructing a world trade center, an offshore banking center and an international financial center.

It is a great lie that the Chinese communist is planning to allow Hong Kong people to govern it under its current system when they take over Hong Kong, Chu asserted.

CSO: 4000/239

TAIWAN

BCC REFUTES RENMIN RIBAO ON SUN'S REMARKS

OW251417 Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 25 Feb 84

[ "BCC Commentary 'A Despicable Trick'" --CNA headline ]

[Text] Taipei, 25 Feb (CNA)--Following is a commentary, "A Despicable Trick" aired by the Broadcasting Corporation of China on 25 February.

PEOPLE'S DAILY, the official organ of the Chinese Communist regime, is not known for accuracy. Having admitted publishing false reports in the past, the paper has just committed the same malpractice again--this time aimed at the Republic of China.

In its Monday edition, PEOPLE'S DAILY quoted Premier Sun Yun-hsuan as saying that free China wants to have cultural and sports contacts with the Communist mainland. The paper treated it as a front-page story and attributed Sun's remarks to an interview with a Hong Kong newspaper.

The fact is that Premier Sun never made any such statement. Nor did he give an interview to a Hong Kong newspaper recently.

What PEOPLE'S DAILY referred to is Premier Sun's remarks at a press conference held on the eve of the Chinese lunar New Year last January 31.

On the occasion, the premier said that the Republic of China will attend international meetings and take part in international sports competitions even if Communist China is also represented.

Sun said this is the Republic of China's right to do so and an effective way to thwart Peking's attempt to isolate free China in the international community.

Otherwise, the premier added, the Republic of China's policy not to contact the Chinese Communists under any circumstances remains unchanged.

PEOPLE'S DAILY deliberately misquoted Premier Sun's remarks with a view to confuse the world, hoping to create the impression that the Republic of China is inching toward a reconciliation with the communist regime and use this as a pretext to pressure the United States to stop arms sales to Taipei.

It was not the first time that the Chinese Communist press tries the same trick. It has been in the habit of playing up such trifles as a Taiwan pigeon found at such and such a place on the mainland after getting lost, a new fishermen from Taiwan blown to the mainland coast during sudden storms, indirect correspondence between separated families in Taiwan and on the mainland, or some indirect trade over which the Republic of China has no control.

Such contacts are unavoidable. They are nothing in terms of political significance. Not only the government of free China is determined not to contact the Peking regime. [sentence as received] The people in Taiwan are equally opposed to any compromise with the Chinese Communists.

No one in Taiwan wants to live under communist rule, while the people on the mainland would grasp the first opportunity to leave the unfortunate land. That's a fact no amount of communist propaganda can obliterate.

The Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits can mingle freely only when the Peking regime is overthrown. Before then, only a small number of lucky freedom-seekers from the Chinese mainland can reach free China's anti-communist bastion of Taiwan.

CSO: 4000/239

TAIWAN

CHINA POST EDITORIAL ON HONG KONG TALKS

OW271333 Taipei CHINA POST in English 23 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Another Session of Hong Kong Talks"]

[Text] The British and Hong Kong representatives are now in Peking for another round of talks on the future of Hong Kong. Whether this round will yield greater progress than the last session remains to be seen.

The current session is the ninth round of talks between the British side and the Peking regime. There were no concrete agreements reached between the two parties and all the statements after each talk were rather vague giving rise to all sorts of speculation.

The Peking regime's deputy director of the Hong Kong branch of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, who is one of the delegates to the talks, told reporters Monday that he hoped an agreement would be reached by July on the future of the British colony.

Without knowing the basis of his remarks, the optimistic view of reaching an agreement remains mysterious. It could indicate that the British delegates are on the verge of making major concessions to the stiff Peking demands on the sovereignty and administrative issues.

As far as the people of the Republic of China are concerned, we view the talks as a usurpation of our sovereign rights and an infringement of the right of self-determination by the Hong Kong people. As Premier Sun Yun-hsuan has told the Legislative Yuan recently, the right of the Hong Kong people to determine their future should be respected in any settlement of Hong Kong's future. Otherwise, there will be strong reaction by the Hong Kong people against any settlement without obtaining their consent.

CSO: 4000/239

TAIWAN

ENVOYS REPORT ON TRADE TIES WITH SOUTH AMERICA

OW020455 Taipei CNA in English 0346 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Taipei, 2 Mar (CNA)--The economic and trade cooperation between the Republic of China and Latin American countries should be further expanded, the chiefs of the ROC's missions in Uruguay, El Salvador, Paraguay, and Bolivia, said Thursday.

The four ambassadors told guests at a reception in their honor Thursday at the Chinese Air Force Activity Center that Chinese investment in joint ventures or other cooperation projects are most welcome in Latin America and they will certainly help advance economic cooperation between this nation and Central and South American nations.

Ambassador to Uruguay Konsin C. Shah [Hsia Kung, Chuan] said that the Uruguayan Government is very interested in selling wheat, sorghum, and other farm produce to the ROC. As this nation is seeking to diversify its overseas markets for industrial products, local businessmen may consider exporting textiles, canned foodstuffs, leather, and garments to that country. In doing so, it is very important to keep the two-way trade balanced, Shah said.

Reporting on the relations between this nation and El Salvador, Ambassador Lo Yu-lun said a series of exhibitions of Chinese cultural items, fashions, books and paintings, and Taiwan-made industrial products held in El Salvador recently have contributed to the advancement of relations between the two.

The ROC's agricultural technical assistance missions have made considerable achievements and won wide acclaim in Latin America. Wu Tsu-yu, ambassador to Bolivia, suggested that the agricultural missions should further promote technological transfers to the farmers in that area in addition to their remarkable demonstrations in experimental farms.

General Wang Sheng, who was assigned as the nation's ambassador to Paraguay late last year, emphasized the importance of protecting this nation's image in doing business with Latin American countries. He said he believes trade relations between this nation and Paraguay will continue to expand.

The reception was hosted by the Sino-Latin American Cultural and Economic Association.

CSO: 4000/239

CHARGES OF RELIGIOUS SUPPRESSION REFUTED

OW010001 Taiwan International Service in English 0100 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Two American citizens who are supposed to be Protestant missionaries accused the Government of Free China of attempting to control the Christian churches in Taiwan. The two are (David Johnson) and his wife Elizabeth. They tried to create internal disturbances of the host country during a parliamentary election last December.

As a courtesy to the United States, the Chinese Government did not expel them right away. Instead, they were allowed to stay until their visas expired early this month. We present this piece of information about the husband and wife team with the hope that our listeners would understand why they made the groundless charge against the government of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

The couple lied in the first place about the impending passage of a religious protection law and the promulgation of a seminar law. The fact is that the proposed law for the protection of religions is still in preparatory state. The Ministry of Interior, which is in charge of drafting the law, is still in the process of soliciting the views of religious leaders and churches. After the draft is completed, the Interior Ministry has to submit it to the cabinet for approval. After that, it becomes a formal bill to be presented to the Legislative Yuan for its examination.

Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang said the proposed law is intended to protect the various religious groups as its name suggests and the government has no intention whatsoever to exercise control over them. All religions in good standing thrive in the Republic of China on Taiwan and neither the government nor the people have any prejudice against any of the religious denominations in Taiwan.

The (Johnsons') allegation that the Christian church is singled out for repression is out of proportion. For instance, Governor Li Teng-hui, who has just been nominated by the ruling Kuomintang as its vice presidential candidate, is a member of the Christian church.

Nor the so-called seminar law referred to by the (Johnsons) is actually a law governing the administration of private schools. The law provides that private colleges and universities may set up religious seminars or departments with the approval of the Ministry of Education at the same time, the law forbids private institutions to force their students to attend religious ritual.

The (Johnsons) further appeared to be ignorant in saying that the Chinese Government refused to give its people the right of self-determination, but the terms of self-determination is for people under colonial rule. It certainly is inapplicable to the people of a sovereign state with a democratic government because they are participating in the government through their representatives. If the government of the Republic of China on Taiwan was repressive as the (Johnsons) claimed, it would have been voted out of power long ago. The fact is that the ruling party won a landslide victory in the December election despite the presence of saboteurs like the (Johnsons).

CSO: 4000/239

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICAN NUCLEAR ACCORD DENIED--Taipei, 18 Feb (AFP)--Taiwan's ambassador to South Africa, Yang Hsi-kun, has refuted press reports that Taiwan and South Africa were cooperating to build nuclear weapons. At a press conference following a two-day meeting of Taiwan's foreign envoys here yesterday, Mr Yang said Taiwan had a national policy not to manufacture or cooperate with foreign countries in building any nuclear weapons. He also rejected another press report that said South Africa, Israel and Taiwan were considered three orphans in the international community and should join forces to become the "Fourth World." "To form an alliance among any number of countries, the components must have equal strength and resources with an equal goal. Without any of these it would invite only ridicule from other countries," he said. [Excerpt] [OW181445 Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT 18 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/239

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG PAPER NOTES DEBATE CALL 'SHOULD BE WELCOMED BY ALL SIDES'

HK250245 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Feb 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Unofficials Open Up"]

[Text] The motion by the unofficial members of Legislative Council declaring it "essential that any proposals for the future of Hong Kong should be debated in this council before any final agreement is reached," is an 11th hour attempt to have some say in the final outcome on Hong Kong's future. And the initiative, though late in the day, must be welcomed by all who have been seeking a full and open debate on the issue.

Its timing, however, seems strange. Why now, when the issue has been around for so long, and when the governor and the British ambassador have just concluded the ninth round of talks with their counterparts in Peking. If it was so important for Hong Kong people to have their say, would not Day One have been a more logical time to debate the issue? If the unofficials have been observing a self-imposed silence for whatever reason, why lift it now?

These are understandable questions which will intrigue 1997 watchers (which means all 5.2 million of us), though even more riveting will be the debate itself and the aftermath. And in the period between now and then, there is an opportunity for a great outpouring of views, hopefully by more than just the usual "dail-a-quote" experts every-ready to share their pearls of wisdom with the media.

We say this in no disparaging sense. They serve a useful purpose. They stimulate debate and get others talking. But if the unofficials are to come out with credible comments, hopefully they will be uttering not just their own views but the distilled opinions of a wide cross-section of people. This will have far greater impact, and since the Chinese Government has been so assiduous in gathering opinion in Hong Kong it cannot object to the unofficials offering their comments.

By making the announcement of the motion yesterday, before the governor's return from Peking and before Mr Richard Luce's visit next week, no one can conclude that it has been prompted by any known setback or untoward development to which the author of the motion, Mr Roger Lobo, as an Executive Councillor, might have been privy.

So there is no question of any breach of privilege. But as China's spokesmen now appear to be hoping for an early agreement--perhaps even earlier than July--and since a number of British MPS [members of parliament] seem to be actively preparing for a debate, it would be strange indeed if the unofficials did not have their say as well. As it is Legislative [words indistinct] The unofficials cannot claim to represent Hong Kong people or reflect their views if they continue to avoid /the/ main issue of the day.

Nor can the government sit by passively and take no notice. For while the British Government is in charge of the negotiations, the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has assured us that the views of our people will be taken into consideration. In fulfillment of that pledge, the unofficials are merely contributing their thoughts. But significantly they want proposals for the future debated in LEGCO before any final agreement is reached. Does that upset any apple carts? We doubt it.

Because the likelihood is that any announcement made in the summer will not be a conclusive, all-embracing agreement with all the nuts and bolts in place, so much as a statement of agreed aims. If China is sensible about this agreement it will couch it in such a way that there is sufficient manoeuvring room for all shades of opinion to be considered and taken into account as London and Peking hammer out a final, overall agreement. That should come much later.

So let us hope the forthcoming debate throws up positive ideas and sensible suggestions but above all articulates the feelings of the people. For many people cannot bring themselves to trust any loose arrangement which might be torn up following a sudden and unexpected power struggle in Peking. The fact that China has not intervened in Hong Kong since 1949 is not sufficiently reassuring. A formal treaty would make a far greater impact. And that is something the negotiators have to work on in devising concrete guarantees for the post-1997 era.

So let the debate develop. It should be welcomed by all sides because it will enable us to hear what people are thinking and saying, and about the kind of Hong Kong they want after 1997.

CSO: 4000/246

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HSIN WAN PAO ATTACKS MOTION ON 1997 DEBATE

HK260729 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 26 Feb 84 p 1

[ "New Talk" column: "Wrong in Feeling, Reason, and Law" ]

[Text] Follow the ninth round of Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong question, it is generally held that the atmosphere was excellent and some progress was made. People of all strata in Hong Kong are glad about this. It is precisely at this moment that a black cloud has appeared in the blue sky, with Legislative Councillor Lobo introducing a motion that "any proposals" in the Sino-British talks must be debated in the Legislative Council.

We say this motion is a black cloud in the blue sky because it is improper in feeling, reason, and law, and if the British side fails to handle it in the appropriate way, it may become an obstacle to the progress of the Sino-British talks.

We recall that at the start of the Sino-British talks, some people played the "popular will card" and the "economic card"; later, thanks to the efforts made, certain issues were clarified and the talks could proceed relatively smoothly and make some progress. One of the issues clarified was that the Legislative Council is certainly not a representative organ of the popular will, a point that was publicly acknowledged by one of its members. As we said in this column yesterday, "the Legislative Council is an organ established by British 'letters patent,'" its members are appointed and removed by Britain, and it conducts its affairs in accordance with British "royal instructions." In other words, the Legislative Council only takes orders from Britain and has no power to interfere in British foreign affairs. Although like other groups in Hong Kong it can put forward its own views on the Hong Kong issue, it is clearly exceeding its powers in demanding that any proposals be debated before China and Britain reach an agreement.

The members of the Legislative Council are bound to know the law and cannot be ignorant of it; to know the law but not to act according to it might be an attempt to have Britain make an illegal decision by means of this motion. What is the motive behind this unexpected new problem and move that causes confusion? Can it bring any benefit for Hong Kong's stability? Can it help toward continued progress in the Sino-British talks?

The motion of Legislative Councillor Lobo has brought a quick reaction from various figures in society. They say: On the one hand, this motion brings a "risk of violating the constitution" in terms of royal instructions; on the other hand, the nature of this motion is that of a reproduction of the "three-legged stool of China, Britain, and Hong Kong" raised previously, and does not help the Sino-British talks, which have already made progress, and again, the motion is unrealistic and may cause a certain degree of disquiet and disruption of the peace in society.

In short, Lobo's motion is wrong in law, feeling, and reason; since this is so, Britain ought to deal with it correctly; and as for the inhabitants of Hong Kong, they would be advised to have a penetrating understanding of the matter and not let others do improper things, falsely acting in their name.

CSO: 4005/421

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG PAPER CRITICIZES MOTION OF UK MP BROWN

HK271222 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 27 Feb 84 p 1

[ "New Talk" column: "The Shameful Brown Motion" ]

[Text] A member of the British House of Commons called Michael Brown passed through Hong Kong after participating in an anticomunist meeting in Taiwan late last month. During his stay in Hong Kong, he posed as an expert on Hong Kong affairs and talked a lot of nonsense, declaring that he would propose a motion in the British parliament to call for "defending Hong Kong" and to "provide Mrs Thatcher with a new card in the Sino-British talks." As expected, he proposed a motion last Thursday after returning to London. The motion says: "The House of Commons will not recognize any proposals on Hong Kong's future status put forth by the Chinese and British Governments unless adequate measures have been taken in advance to make sure that such proposals are acceptable to the people of "Hong Kong."

This motion, which attempts to further violate China's sovereignty, is disadvantageous to the friendly relations between China and Britain. Moreover, the proposer of the motion has insulted the Hong Kong people in claiming to be their babysitter.

According to sources from London, so far only 27 out of 635 members of the British House of Commons have expressed support for Brown's motion. Other members of the House of Commons, therefore, remark that the motion is "ridiculous." Sir Blaker, chairman of the Hong Kong affairs group of the British parliament, also refuses to sign this motion.

Brown is a "backbencher" in the British parliament and holds no position in the government. But the Conservative Party, to which he belongs, is the ruling party in Britain at present. Different from any motion proposed by the opposition party, Brown's motion can only be open to debate in parliament with the agreement of the government, headed by Mrs Thatcher. People hope that the British Government will correctly handle the matter and will not let a handful of people who go against the trend of the times upset the whole situation.

Hong Kong is a part of Chinese territory and the overwhelming majority of Hong Kong residents are Chinese compatriots. The communique issued on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between China and Britain stated: The British Government recognizes that the PRC is the sole

legitimate government of China, thus, the Chinese Government of course represents its compatriots residing in Hong Kong, which is a part of Chinese territory. The current talks over Hong Kong's future are held between the legitimate governments of China and Britain. Only the Chinese Government as a sovereign state can assume responsibility to Hong Kong residents and represent the will of the Hong Kong compatriots. The Chinese Government has long since been soliciting and accepting the opinions of Hong Kong people and is working out a series of principles and policies which are acceptable to Hong Kong people. And, of course, the Chinese Government will continue to consider all reasonable proposals in the future. Hong Kong people have various channels to express their opinions to Beijing. The British Government has neither the right nor the obligation to fabricate the so-called "will of the Hong Kong people" on Hong Kong's status and the affairs concerning China's sovereignty.

We firmly believe that all those British of insight, in or out of office, will take a rational attitude and consider returning sovereignty over Hong Kong to China, based on the realities in Hong Kong and in the long-term interests of Britain. This is the reason the Sino-British talks have been able to make progress. However, there are in fact a small number of diehards who, nourishing pride and prejudice in their minds, are still trying to retain colonial rule over Hong Kong and are making every effort to lay down obstacles to the Sino-British talks. They desire to stir up trouble in Hong Kong and to see the world plunged into chaos. This shameful motion proposed by Brown is a typical example. As Conservative Member of Parliament Adley pointed out, some people have so far failed to see clearly the real situation as a whole.

It is regrettable that there are in Britain, as well as in Hong Kong, some people who, disregarding the realities, refuse to realize their error. While Brown is proposing his motion in a distant place, some people are echoing it here in Hong Kong. The statement made last Friday by Lobo, member of the Legislative Council, claiming that a motion will be proposed to the Legislative Council, is a response to Brown's effort. Will the majority of the members of the Hong Kong Legislative Council follow those diehards to bring ruin upon themselves?

CSO: 4005/421

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

CATHOLIC PRIEST DIES--A Chinese Roman Catholic Priest, listed by Amnesty International as a "prisoner of conscience," has died in a labour camp in China, Catholic sources in Hong Kong reported yesterday. The sources said Father Francis Zhu De, 70, died in a labour camp in Hefei in Anhui Province, 400 kilometres west of Shanghai. The Paris educated Jesuit had spent 30 years in the camp, they said. The cause of the priest's death was not known, but Catholic officials here said he had suffered from high blood pressure for several years. Father Zhu was arrested in June 1955 in Shanghai and "during a secret trial" on June 10 last year he was given an additional 12-year term. [Text] [HK090132 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 9 Feb 84 p 3]

CSO: 4000/212

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